

Outer lip thickened, white, finely denticulate on its inner edge, and bearing along the rim of the varix four reddish brown spots—a small one at the very top, a broad one at the center, another broad one $\frac{3}{4}$ the way down, and a small one at the very base of the shell. Upper area of the parietal wall may bear a swollen, white callus. Columellar teeth white, the upper two short and almost at right angle to the axis of the shell, the lowest two teeth very much stronger and more slanting. Spire short.

Range: Delaware to off east Florida. Records: Delaware: 23 fms., 2 mi. north of Cape Henlopen, Delaware Bay (H. G. Richards, leg. 1929). New Jersey: low tide line, among broken shells, North Wildwood (Clare Burke, leg. 1954–56). South Carolina: (cotypes A.N.S.P. no. 29086, Redfield Collection). Florida (form *beali*): 80 fms. off Palm Beach (T. L. McGinty, leg., 1940); 27 fms., off Miami (T. L. Moise, leg. 1954).

Prunum guttatum Dillwyn, a southern Florida and West Indian species, differs in having five varical color spots, two of which are at the base of the shell on each side of the siphonal canal. The lower two columellar teeth are shorter and weaker than the two above; the spire is much lower and the body whorl more gently rounded. *P. borealis* Verrill 1884, found in deep water from Massachusetts to Virginia, lacks the white spottings, has a high, pointed spire, and has very weak, if not absent, denticulations on the inner side of the outer lip. *P. beali* McGinty is a smaller (8 to 12 mm. in length), rosier form or possibly subspecies of *roscidum* from off eastern Florida, where whitish specimens also occur. The fossil *P. limatum* Conrad from Virginia appears to be more like Verrill's *borealis*, and has a higher spire and proportionately broader aspect in the upper part of the body whorl.

NEW FORM OF PECTEN

By J. H. WEBB

PECTEN (COMPTOPALLIUM) RADULA GRIGGI, **new form**. Pl. 4, figs. 1 to 3.

Shell triangularly ovate, equilateral and equivalve. Posterior and anterior margins perfectly straight from the umbones to the outer margin and both drop off peculiarly at right angles leaving the edges flat. Holotype 50.8 mm. in height and 50.5 mm. in

length. All paratypes similar in proportions but vary in size from 31 mm. high to 50.8 mm. Left valve very flat and peculiarly compressed at the umbone. Right valve convex. Byssal notch small with three denticles on lower margin. Shell white with left valve maculated with brown and black. Right valve white. Both valves yellow at the umbones. Hinge line straight and stained with coffee-brown on interior. Auricles very large and equal. Auricles on both valves are radially ribbed with three main ribs which are squamate. Ribs number nine or ten and are rounded with the tops of each, on both valves, covered with crowded scales or fimbriations about half the length of rib starting at the outer margin. Sides of ribs and bottoms of interstices are smooth. Both ribs and interstices rounded and of practically the same size.

Holotype and several paratypes were taken at Escape Pass near Cape Leveque in N. W. Australia from tidewater to six fathoms. Holotype in The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, No. 225038.

The specimens examined were taken in shallow water at low tide. Although *Murex*, *Cypraea*, *Conus* and *Mitra* were also taken the only other *Pecten* taken near the locality was *P. (Comptopallium) radula* Linné. *P. radula* is narrow and elongate with ten to fourteen rounded broad ribs with radial ribbing covering them and fine concentric lines crossing them, giving the shell a granular appearance. It has no scales or fimbriations and the left valve is slightly convex.

Recently some shells taken at the Palau Islands have many of the characteristics of this new variant. However the Palau I. shells have a slight curve in the posterior and anterior margins, the left valve is not as flat and the scales or fimbriations are not as pronounced. These slight differences may be entirely due to local genetic or ecologic variations.

The author wishes to acknowledge and thank Dr. Harold Rehder of the Nat. Museum in Washington, Dr. Tucker Abbott of the Academy of Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia and Dr. Leo G. Hertlein of the Cal. Academy of Sciences in San Francisco for their help in identifying this shell.